

28 Westside (House)
28 Westside
Wallace
Shoshone County
Idaho

HABS No. ID-97

HABS

ID

40-WAL,

4 -

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of Interior
San Francisco, California 94102

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM

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STATE Idaho	COUNTY Shoshone	TOWN OR VICINITY City of Wallace
HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE (INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME) 28 Westside, (House) (See supplement)		HABS NO. ID-97
SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE		
COMPLETE ADDRESS (DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES) 28 Westside, Wallace, Idaho (Legal: NP First Addition, Block 6, Portion of Lot 1)		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE SOURCE) Circa 1915 (see supplement)	ARCHITECT(S) (INCLUDE SOURCE) Not known	
SIGNIFICANCE (ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE) See supplement.		
STYLE (IF APPROPRIATE)		
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS) See supplement		
SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE (SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE) See supplement		
EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE See supplement		
INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE (DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED) See supplement		
MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES Interior remodeling, dates unknown		
PRESENT CONDITION AND USE Condition poor, currently vacant.		
OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE House is scheduled to be torn down in 1988 to make way for a motel-restaurant-gift shop complex		
SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.) Nat'l. Register of Historic Places, Safeco Title Co., Shoshone County Assessor's Office, Sanborn Fire Maps, Barnard-Stockbridge Photo Collection Harry Olson, Richard Magnuson, Wallace Public Library, Census Bureau		
COMPILER, AFFILIATION Michael J. Green, Depot Productions, Wallace, Idaho		DATE May 1988

28 WESTSIDE (HOUSE)

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 28 Westside is a contributing element of the Wallace Historic District and is located in a residential area containing homes constructed between 1910 and 1920.

The City of Wallace was first settled in 1884. It is located along the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and at the mouth of three side creeks and gulches amid North Idaho's steep Panhandle. The founding of the town followed discovery of fabulous lead-silver deposits in the surrounding mountains. As mining activity quickly grew, so did the town. By 1887 the population was 500, which grew to 2,816 by 1920 (U.S. Census Bureau).

The town flourished from mining activities, and Wallace became known as the Silver Capital of the World because more silver has been extracted from the Coeur d'Alene Mining District, with Wallace as the hub, than any place on earth.

Much of the town was located on a cedar swamp, which was drained as growth occurred. The west end of town containing this house was drained and developed last. Northern Pacific Railway first owned this land in west Wallace. NP leased to private individuals this land, on which was built many homes. NP deeded the land to the homeowners in a period from 1920 to 1925. This addition to the town is known as the NP First Addition.

Dating exact construction of most of the houses is difficult because the first deeding of the property occurred after the homes were built. The Minnesota State Historical Society, Archives Manuscripts Division, which possesses defunct NP's records, could not locate copies of the original leases. Early fire maps and photographs show no homes built in that area prior to 1910. Most of the homes, then, were constructed from 1910-1920.

These dates were confirmed by Harry Olson, who has lived in west Wallace since 1922. He said, in an interview, most of the houses in west Wallace were already constructed when he moved there in 1922. He was 10 years old at the time.

Olson remembers nothing distinctive about west Wallace other than it being an ordinary residential part of town. Its residents were a mixture of business and working people, including miners, a druggist, county commissioner and even "bootleggers." The streets were paved in the addition about 1920, Olson said. A flood in

1933 caused considerable damage to the streets and homes, he said.

As mining activity in the district began to decline in the 1970s and 1980s, so did the number of jobs and demand for homes. The 1988 population of Wallace was 1,460 (source: Association of Idaho Cities). The character of some homes changed as they went from owner-occupied to rentals. Some deteriorated from lack of care. (Some had been rentals for most of their lives, however.)

Because of the fast growth of the town in a short time span, Wallace contains a unique homogenous blend of architecture, which led to first a few buildings, then the downtown district, then the entire core of town listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mining towns tend to have a transient population, and many homes have had numerous owners as a result. Because this house has no single long-term resident, its name is derived from its address.

The first recorded deed of the house is from NP to Dierie Villard (sic) on April 4, 1921. Harry Olson said the house was built by a man named Vallard who was a contractor of sorts and is the namesake for Vallard Addition, a housing addition a half mile west of town. County records estimate the house was built in 1910. Olson said Vallard also built the house next door at 24 Westside and a house behind (west) of both houses, and each shared the same water and sewer lines. Olson believes the houses were built as rentals to ease a housing shortage. This house, and the house at 24 Westside, are located on the same original lot, which has been split. Villard (sic) deeded the house to Hazel Stone Goulard on Jan. 23, 1932. Hazel Goulard Meister, on Jan. 8, 1937, deeded the house to Olga Olson, the mother of Harry Olson. Harry and Olga Olson sold the house to Jay Lee on June 8, 1976. Other successive recorded deeds were Aug. 28, 1980, to Lloyd Gullickson; Aug. 28, 1987, to Ruby Schaeffer; and May 2, 1988, to J. Kimball Barnard.

Harry Olson said the house has had no structural changes, although various occupants did minor remodelings.

EXTERIOR FEATURES

The house is one story and rectangular. It has a wood-pier foundation, and the crawl space is sided with vertical shiplap wood painted white. The main house body is sided with horizontal shiplap wood painted blue on the first story and white on the second story. The second layer of unpainted wood shiplap siding

has been added on the first story.

The house has a gable roof, and the eaves are boxed. A hipped roof covers the open front porch on the east end, and the partially enclosed back porch on the west end has a shed roof. All roofing is composition shingles. A 1927 map shows a shake roof. The front roof is supported by three wood posts. Four wood steps lead to the porch and front door. On the back porch, four wood steps lead to a landing with a low wall on the south side. A door to the north leads to an enclosed back porch.

The windows are all wood frame. Some are fixed, some are casement and some are double-hung sash 1/1.

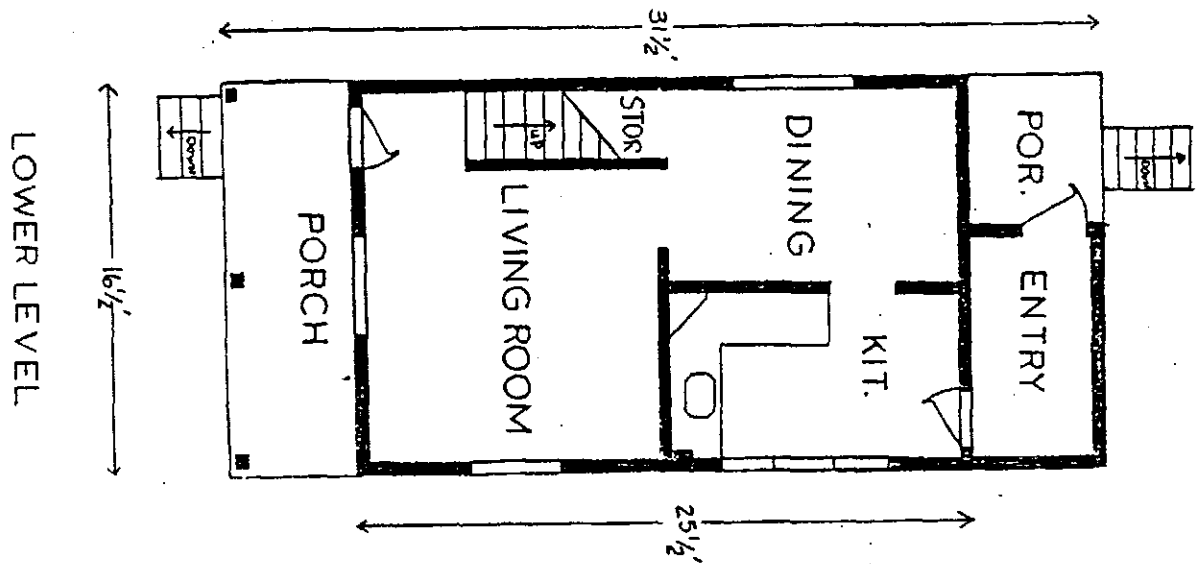
A detached garage is located to the rear west of the house. The one-car garage built circa 1935 is wood frame with wood board siding, gable roof, rolled composition roofing, dirt floor and swinging wood doors.

INTERIOR FEATURES

Interior wall coverings are paneling over painted and wallpapered sheetrock over several layers of wallpaper (some painted) over fabric over wood walls. The floor is softwood under carpeting and linoleum.

Straight-flight stairs are located against the south wall. The newel is plain square with cap. The balusters are square, and the handrail is rounded and straight butted. The tread nosing is round.

The kitchen has a single porcelain sink in a metal cabinet and softwood cabinets. Heat source is electric baseboard.



SCALE 1/8"=1'
K.A. STALEY

